8EHQ-0601-13829

DuPont Haskell Laboratory
for Toxicology and Industrial Medicine
Elkton Road, P.O. Box 50
Newark, DE 19714-0050



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DuPont Haskell Laboratory

June 5, 2001


Via Federal Express

Document Processing Center (7407)
Room G99 East Tower
Attention: 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution, Prevention, and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, DC 20460-0001

Contain NO CBI


Dear 8(e) Coordinator:

8EHQ-1296-13829
Mixture of 1, n-diiodoperfluoroalkanes (n = 4-10)

This letter is to inform you of the results of an acute inhalation toxicity study that was recently conducted with the above referenced test material.

Five groups of 6 male rats (10-12 weeks old) each were exposed (4-hour exposure) whole-body to aerosol/vapor concentrations of approximately 0.74, 3.7, 6.6, 12, or 19 mg/L of the test material. Two control groups of 6 male rats (10-12 weeks old) each were exposed to air only. One control group was fed *ad libitum* and the other was feed-restricted. The purpose for the two control groups in this study was to distinguish primary compound-related effects on target organs from those arising secondarily to anticipated body weight losses. The 6 rats exposed to 3.7 mg/L and the 12 control rats were evaluated for gross and histopathological changes after 3-day and 14-day recovery periods (3 rats per recovery period).



No deaths occurred at any of the concentrations tested. During and/or immediately following the 12 and 19 mg/L exposures, rats exhibited a diminished response to sound stimulus. Rats exposed to 19 mg/L also exhibited weakness immediately following the exposure. Following 14 days of recovery, rats exposed to 3.7, 6.6, 12, and 19 mg/L had overall mean body weight losses of 16%, 15%, 21%, and 33%, respectively.

Compound-related gross and histopathological effects were seen in the testes and liver of rats exposed to 3.7 mg/L following a 14-day recovery period. Gross observations included discolored/mottled livers and small seminal vesicles. Microscopically, rats had minimal to mild testicular degeneration/atrophy and fatty change in the liver. No gross or histopathological effects were observed in rats exposed to 3.7 mg/L following a 3-day recovery period. Rats exposed to 3.7 mg/L had increased liver weights following both a 3- and 14-day recovery period.

Under these experimental conditions, the findings described above appear to be reportable, based upon guidance given in the EPA TSCA Section 8(e) Reporting Guide (June 1991).

Sincerely,

A. Michael Kaplan

A. Michael Kaplan, Ph.D.
Director - Regulatory Affairs

AMK/AJO:clp
(302) 366-5260